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because many lawyers may have reports in which some of the cases appear and not those in which others upon the same point are reported.

It does not seem necessary to advert particularly to Parts 2 and 3 of the work further than to say that in Part 2 may be found all existing statutes on mines, whether Federal, State or Territorial, together with the present rules and regulations of the land office, and contains a number of forms relating to mining law, in its different phases, the correctness of which we are at present unable to test.

At the end of the book is found an extensive and very satisfactory index, which is always one of the prominent factors in the usefulness of a text book on law.

J. B. C.

THE TREATY POWER UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Robert T. Devlin, of the San Francisco Bar. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1908, pp. lxx, 864.

This is a well arranged, lucid and comprehensive treatise. It is written in a conservative spirit and illustrated by copious extracts from opinions of the Attorney Generals, Secretaries of State and the Supreme Court of the United States, from debates in the Senate and from the works of the best writers on our Constitution. It brings its discussions down to the consideration of very recent questions, such as those growing out of the Spanish war, of the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco, of mob violence towards Italians, Chinese and other foreigners. Indeed, every important subject which our government has been obliged to consider under our treaty obligations is presented here with learning and skill. Every student of our Constitution, and especially every student of our rights and duties under international law, will find this book of great service.

Valuable appendices present regulations of the State Department concerning extradition, and a list of our treaties and conventions in force down to 1905.

J. B. A.

THE AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Containing the Cases of General Value and Authority * * * Decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the Several States. Selected, Reported, and Annotated by A. C. Freeman. Vols. 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1907-8.

Few tasks are more difficult than to write a satisfactory review of such a comprehensive set of books as this. It is the object of the publishers to make the set furnish all things to all lawyers, and the remarkable thing is the degree to which they have succeeded, but the reviewer has not space to mention them nor the reader patience to read the list if written. In reviews of previous volumes (*MICH. L. REV.*, v. 1., p. 426; v. 2, pp. 77, 240, 740, 745; v. 3, pp. 252, 595; v. 4, p. 176; v. 5, p. 727) we have called attention to the principal features of this series. Since the incep-

tion of the scheme in the American Decisions, the publishers of this series have had numerous imitators with various shades of difference; the flood of reported decisions in recent years, and the large national bar, few of the members of which could afford to buy all the reports, have tempted into this field many publishers, and the books of some of them have attained great popularity.

Different lawyers will have different preferences, from their varying needs, modes of thought, etc.; and the writer has known some to say that they liked the selection of cases in other sets better or found the reporting more satisfactory, but it has not been so with me. Some have complained that cases are reported by giving the opinion only when an additional statement of facts was necessary to a thorough understanding of the questions decided, but in a continual and frequent use of the set for the greater part of the period since the publication of the American State Reports began the writer has seldom suffered inconvenience of that kind. On the other hand, in seeking the law on a great variety of questions, in this set and elsewhere, it is almost an invariable experience that the greatest satisfaction has been obtained by the use of this set, and the largest results accomplished in a given amount of time expended. Perhaps this long and satisfactory experience has created a prejudice which prevents forming a fair judgment of comparative merits, but there certainly seems to be something peculiar about these reports. No doubt there is much in the selection of cases reported, but the unique and extended system of cross-reference annotation is by no means the least valuable feature of the series. It is not a promiscuous and indiscriminate citation of all the cases in the series bearing a faint resemblance to the case annotated, nor an occasional and uncertain practice, so that by following the reference two or three steps the original point is entirely lost, which is so often the experience in using other books; but it is a specific and precise citation universally practiced, so that, as a member of the faculty of this department said to me a few days ago while using the set, following the references is like working an endless chain, and when you have completed the circle you might as well quit, for you have all the law on the point.

Nothing in the present volumes is noticed to call for special mention, the standard of excellence set by the publishers in the previous volumes seems to be fully maintained, and these volumes, like those preceding, contain numerous exhaustive monographic notes. It would be tedious and unprofitable to attempt to review these or to single out any of the more important and interesting cases reported. Each reader can do that best for himself.

J. R. R.